

BATTLE TIDE
AT VERDUN
NOT YET
TURNED

Fort Douaumont Fallen to the Germans in Ruins; German and French Accounts of the Fierce Struggle Vary.

PRISONERS DESCRIBE
FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE

Germans Gain One Mile in Champaign, Russians Claim Victories Over Austrians and Turks.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The tide of battle around Verdun apparently has not turned to either side. While the Germans claim further advances, the French are equally emphatic that they have checked the attacks of the masses of German infantry sent against them. Fort Douaumont, which has fallen to the Germans, is reported in ruins. Around this position desperate fighting has progressed since Friday. Here French counter attacks were delivered with such crushing force that the German detachments were driven back, one regiment being almost encircled. Throughout the entire section of Verdun, except the western bank of the Meuse, where the German bombardment has slackened somewhat, artillery duels still are of vast proportions.

In the Woivre district the French put down two German attacks but the Germans began an important movement in the Champagne district, where they succeeded in entering the French advance positions of a supporting trench extended over nearly a mile and capturing more than 1,000. Notwithstanding that fresh reserves of French were thrown into the fray at Douaumont, the German War Office declares their efforts have been fruitless and that the Germans have advanced their lines toward Bras and Vacheranville. It also is claimed that the Germans expelled the French from the Meuse peninsula.

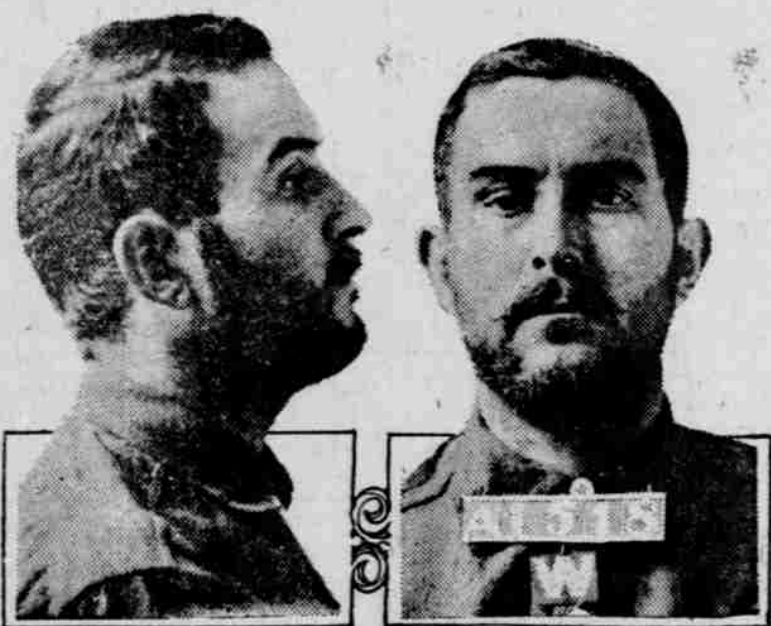
On the Russian front, around Friedrichstadt and Iloukst, there has been heavy firing. In Galicia the Russians repulsed an attack by Austrians on the trenches along the Stripa river, while the Austrians, according to Vienna, put down with sanguinary losses the Italian attack on positions on both sides of Monte San Michele, east of Azza. The Russians still are operating successfully against the Turks who fled from Erzerum, also in the Persian zone. An Italian hospital ship is believed to have struck a mine off the coast of Albania and sunk. The extent of casualties is unknown but reported numerous.

"Frightful massacre," is how German prisoners describe the battle of Verdun. Troops were slaughtered by French artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. The impetus of the assault was not diminished thereby during the first four days, because fresh troops were thrown into the battle unceasingly.

"Advance, no matter what the losses may be," was the order given German troops before the attack. The most critical moment occurred when a footline was gained at Fort Douaumont. The last hesitation by the defenders would have been disastrous. The Germans erred in their efforts to take advantage of any confusion but the French immediately began a counter offensive. The French artillery advanced at double quick to the trumpet call and leaped upon the first rank of the Germans with irresistible fury. The clash was murderous but the thinned French ranks would not be denied but went on to the second German line, while reinforcements hurried to their support. The battle waned back and forward for hours, artillery adding to the slaughter. The Germans claim gains while the French deny. The check of the Germans is regarded in France as one of the greatest achievements of the war.

LORIMER TESTIMONY SOON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The hearing of testimony in the trial of William Lorimer, charged with conspiracy in connection with the alleged wrecking of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, may begin Wednesday. There are twelve veniremen in the jury box tentatively passed by both sides at adjournment of court today.

POLICE OF COUNTRY ARE LOOKING FOR
LA TRASSE, KANSAS' MOST NOTED OUTLAW

William La Trasse.

William La Trasse has been conceded generally to be Kansas' most noted outlaw. About thirty-two years old, for fifteen years his name has been connected with the annals of Kansas crime. About November 15 last he escaped from the Kansas state penitentiary, since which time the police of the country have been searching for him. He is believed to have taken part in a spectacular daylight robbery in Chicago last month.

RAILROADS TO DECIDE.

PHOENIX, Feb. 29.—Not until after attorneys for the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and El Paso and Southwestern railroad companies get together in Phoenix tomorrow will it be known whether the railroads are to accept shipments of liquor into Arizona.

The attorneys for the three big companies are together here primarily because of the three-cent fare hearing, which is to begin before the corporation commission March 1. The fare matter is now overshadowed in public interest by the interpretation they place upon the personal use decision of the supreme court.

There is no question that any person has the right to bring liquor over the state line in person, provided that he does not intend to dispose of it in violation of the prohibition law. The railroad and express company attorneys, however, are undecided whether liquor shipments can be handled by the common carriers.

NEED LARGE NAVY
AT ONCE SAYS
ADMIRAL

This Year's Program of Construction Should be Limited Only by Facilities Officer Tells Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—New construction in the navy should be limited, this year, only by the country's facilities to build. Rear Admiral Knight, president of the Navy War College told the House Naval Committee. He declared that an adequate fleet is to be ready by 1925. An immediate inquiry should be made to determine the extent of facilities, and to plan even greater programs each year until the navy is the strongest afloat.

The admiral said it was a big program, but that we have a big country to defend. Only the limited nature of construction facilities, he said, caused the General Board to fix 1925 as the date the fleet should be equal to any afloat.

"If we could get it," he added, "I say we need it now, today, tomorrow." The witness said, in reaching the decision, the board held before it the spectre of a double assault against the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific simultaneously. He said, the fleet should be able to meet any such combinations, not including England. He thought it unlikely that a combination against the United States including England could be formed. When asked if he had reasons to believe there was danger of another combination Admiral Knight answered yes. He was not pressed to amplify the statement.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Feb. 28.—According to Lloyd's the British steamer Southford has been sunk. Eleven of the crew were saved. Two were killed.

GREAT NOVELIST
HENRY JAMES
IS DEAD

Native American But Naturalized Englishman Dies at age of 73. Career of Man was Remarkable One.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Henry James, the novelist, died here today at the age of 73.

Henry James was born an American but died a British subject. In July, 1915, he took the oath of allegiance to the Crown, explaining that he had lived and worked in England for forty years and had developed such an attachment for the country and sympathy with its people that he desired to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance into the British cause in the European war.

The distinguished novelist, critic and playwright was born in New York April 15, 1834. His father, Henry James, Sr., was noted as a writer on ethics and religion; and his younger brother, William, was later to become distinguished as a psychologist. The family was possessed of an ample fortune, the foundation of which was laid by the novelist's grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, who migrated from Ulster soon after the revolutionary war and became a successful merchant at Albany, N. Y.

The education of the future novelist was altogether out of the ordinary. One of its early features included a course at a small institution on Broadway, where colloquial French was supposed to be acquired in perfection, and of which the pupils were largely Cubans and Mexicans. At other private schools, the young Henry James and his brother specialized in various studies of their early youth, and when the family went to Europe their schooling was continued under nomadic conditions, in Swiss and French day schools and with English private tutors. One year also was divided between the University of Geneva and the University of Bonn, after which James returned to New York, and in 1852 entered the Harvard Law School, although there is no indication that law was, with him, ever a serious purpose. It was, in fact, early in his studies at Harvard that he began to contribute sketches to the magazines and began a literary career that produced close to a hundred novels and tales, together with critical essays and some play writing.

Mr. James' work was never as popular in America as it was in England, but he had many admirers in his native country and even his critics ranked him as one of the most masterful writers of the past generation. His writings were of the analytical and metaphysical school of novelists and the full understanding of his work was a matter of endless controversy. To understand Henry James, was, in the popular view, the gift of only a privileged few.

The fact that Mr. James was always independent of the need of catering to what the public wanted, since his fortune was sufficient, enabled him to adhere religiously to his own principles of romance regardless of how popular the might be. Notwithstanding this indifference he had, particularly among the English people, a host of admirers.

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FELIX DIAZ IS
STARTING
TROUBLE

Noted Mexican Leader Reported to be on His Way to Mexico Where He Expects to Attack Carranza.

DE FACTO OFFICIALS
DENY ALL REPORTS

Band of Mexicans, Said to Be Headed by Jose Acosta, Reported to Have Crossed the Border Near Agua Prieta.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Felix Diaz is watched by several Department of Justice agents to prevent activities in violation of American neutrality. He apparently left the United States for Mexico with the intention of launching a revolution against Carranza. The information indicates that he hopes to organize and lead troops in his native state of Oaxaca and such others as he can gather in southern Mexico. He is in Havana, where probably no action will be taken by the United States as he sailed from New York as a private citizen.

Oaxaca is the only state that held aloof from the fighting of the last two years. Led by state officials, the people declared their independence of all factions. Carranza and other leaders were told by the state they would be glad to resume their place in the union whenever it was demonstrated a stable government could be restored.

With the Oaxaca forces as a base it is estimated Diaz could muster 25,000 men, but poorly equipped and without artillery. There is doubt of Diaz' ability to establish himself as a popular leader and obtain sufficient funds.

CROSS NEAR DOUGLAS

DOUGLAS, Feb. 28.—Mexican secret men reported to the de facto government officials at Agua Prieta that fifteen armed and mounted Mexicans crossed the border into Mexico, near here last night. It is not known whether the raid is a forerunner of a general revolutionary movement or whether the Mexicans were bandits.

Soldiers from Agua Prieta and Fronteras went sent to hunt and exterminate the men. Trains on the Nacozari railroad are under extra guard.

ACOSTA REPORTED INVOLVED. DOUGLAS, Feb. 28.—Colonel Jose Acosta, said to have been formerly associated with Jose Maytorena, former Villa governor of Sonora, headed a band of Mexicans which Carranza secret service men reported to have crossed into Sonora last night, according to reports received here.

CARRANZA OFFICIALS DENY. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28.—Officials of the Department of the Interior denied a report from Washington that Felix Diaz had entered Mexico to start a revolution. They declared conditions were daily showing improvement and surrender of followers of Villa and Zapata were increasing. They added that the presence of Diaz would not prove a serious menace as Diaz had lost much prestige in his former attempt at an uprising.

CHICAGO POLITICS HUM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—What is described as one of the bitterest and most picturesque campaigns that ever marked an aldermanic primary election in Chicago closed tonight. The voters tomorrow will elect an alderman in each of the city's thirty-five wards and one municipal court judge. Interest centers on the fight between Major Thompson and nine Republican aldermen who opposed his politics and are now seeking renomination. Two men were shot during the campaign. There have been numerous fights and three slender suits.

DYESTUFFS MAY BE SHIPPED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—England will permit the shipment of cargoes of dyestuffs valued at \$5,000,000 from Rotterdam to the United States, ambassador Page advised the State Department.

Officials are hopeful Germany will an exception to its embargo granting permission for the exportation.

LORIMER, ONCE A SENATOR, FIGHTS
FOR FREEDOM IN A CHICAGO COURT

William Lorimer, sketched in court.

William Lorimer, once a senator of the United States and president of a big Chicago bank, is on trial in Chicago charged with bank-wrecking. His partner, Charles B. Munday, is under sentence of five years on the same charge.

MONKS SNOWBOUND.

GENEVA, Feb. 28.—Monks and travellers are imprisoned at Saint Bernard by twelve feet of snow. The famous dogs are not able to make their way. Huge avalanches have cut all communication. It has been snowing steadily eight days. It will be isolated a month. There is plenty of food at the monastery.

IMPEACHMENT
CHARGES ARE
AIRED

Grand Jury Which Indicted Congressman Buchanan and Others Testifies Before Congressional Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The testimony for the blanket indictment voted against Congressman Buchanan, other members of Labor's National Peace Council and David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," after the list containing the names had been handed to the federal officers by the assistant United States attorney, were given before the congressional committee investigating the impeachment charges against United States District Attorney Marshall.

The impeachment of Marshall for improper conduct was demanded by Buchanan just prior to his indictment. All members of the grand jury were subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Joel Barber, an anarchist, offered testimony concerning the blanket indictment. He insisted sufficient evidence had been procured before the grand jury to justify an indictment in each case. The indicted man is accused of conspiring to instigate strikes in American munitions factories in the interest of Germany.

GERMANY PROTESTS

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Germany addressed a sharp note of protest to Portugal against the seizure of German merchant vessels. The measure is characterized as a violation of Germany's treaty rights. The hope is expressed that Portugal will rescind its action.

MINISTERS POISONED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—More than forty guests, all Methodist ministers and their wives, were rendered seriously ill after having partaken of food alleged to have been poisoned, served at a banquet to a Methodist minister here on February 22. The first official report of the affair was made at the Methodist Ministers Association today.

TO MAINTAIN
AGREEMENT
IN FORMER
NOTES

Von Bernstorff Presents Communication in Which Germany Declares No Violation of Recent Agreement.

MIDNIGHT TONIGHT
IS LIMIT OF THREAT

State Department Does Not Expect Difficulties to Arise Over Question at Once, Bernhard Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Germany in a note presented by von Bernstorff to Lansing, formally reiterated the assurances regarding the future conduct of submarines, given in the Lusitania case, and declares such assurances are not modified by the memorandum of intention to treat armed merchantmen of the Entente allies as auxiliary cruisers after midnight of tomorrow. Germany attempts to justify the issuance of the memorandum by presenting evidence and assertions designed to prove that the British have instructed their merchantmen to use their armament for purposes of attack in violation of assurances given the United States.

All things considered, the State Department is understood to feel the possibility is more or less remote of difficulties arising in the near future as result of the German-Austrian policy.

Congress gave the armed ships question little attention. Representative Coomer of Wisconsin, issued a statement saying he thought the foreign affairs committee was entitled to the correspondence between the United States and belligerent nations, regarding the rights of belligerents and neutrals.

"More than anything else, secret diplomacy caused the European war," said Coomer. "We want no secret diplomacy in this country to plunge the United States into war, or into a position which might make war practically inevitable."

From Entente diplomatic sources came information that what is described as "Italy's" reply to the suggestion that the United States modus vivendi of providing for a disarmament of merchant ships in the interests of humanity, in reality was a report of Italy's position as outlined to Ambassador Page at Rome by the Italian Foreign Office, and forwarded to the State Department. It is in the form of an explanation of the reason for arming the ships with special reference to the Ancona sinking. Prior to Nov. 1 no Italian ship was armed. It is asserted with emphasis that Italy's formal answer to the American memorandum will be in accord with that of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan.

"DESTROY ALL SHIPS"

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—George Bernhard in a leading article in the Vossische Zeitung, calls for destruction of all ships bound for England, armed or unarmed. He points out the seizure by Portugal of German ships and says probably they will be used by Portugal to carry foodstuffs to England. He fears many German ships now lying in South American harbors eventually will be employed on the same purpose. If it does not accomplish that object he says a "death blow will be dealt England only if we direct a request to all neutral states to be kind enough to keep out of English coastal waters for a specified time, since otherwise we cannot assume responsibility for their ship losses."

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DIES

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—The body of Lieut. Governor Eschleman of California, who died at Indio, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. No decision was reached by his family whether the funeral will be here or in Sacramento. Eschleman was alone at the time of his death. He arrived Sunday on a train to the Southern Pacific Club, where only the clerk knew him. Guests were aroused in the early morning by Eschleman's call for help. They hurried to his room and found him bleeding profusely from a hemorrhage of the lungs. He died soon after.

FULL TICKET IS
NAMED BY THE
DEMOCRATS

Aldermanic Positions Are All Filled. Adams' Name Only One Mentioned For Mayor—Allison Not Opposed.

Bisbee Democrats, comprising in the most part the city central committee, of the party, met last night and reviewed the situation facing them at the coming election. A completed ticket, with all of the aldermanic berths filled is now a fact. The nomination petitions are now filed and will be filed today.

There was much enthusiasm at the meeting. The Democrats declare that this spring will be a repetition of that of 1914, when the Democratic slate, as a whole, rode into office by comfortable majorities. The leaders say the ticket, which may receive some additions, is as follows:

MAYOR—L. C. E. Adams.

CITY CLERK—Bert Tomlinson.

CITY MARSHAL—James Allison.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS—C. A. Bailey, A. E. Shepherd, Nels Overstrom.

ALDERMEN—Ward 1: Dan Walsh, John Twomey. Ward 2: R. A. Davidson, Jacob Erickson. Ward 3: Sam E. Cowan, John Conley.

From the above it can be seen that the competition will arise among the candidates for the offices of city clerk and superintendent of streets. Good men are after each nomination and the race will be hard fought and very interesting throughout.

For Mayor, L. C. E. Adams, after much persuasion permitted his name to be put on nomination blanks. Adams has a very considerable following in Bisbee, and his friends declare the Republican candidate will be outdistanced.

James Allison is the other Democratic candidate, who has no opposition in the primaries. Allison is credited with an exceedingly clean and efficient administration. His policies of police administration have been those of stern, good judgment tempered with much consideration of the petty offender. The administration's especially influencing policy has been that of not running the city court for revenue.

It will be noticed that the aldermanic ticket, as yet, contains no present incumbent. It was the earnest desire of many Democrats, in Ward 1, that Charles Cunningham be a candidate. The latter refused, however, to be considered and the other members of the council, apparently, feel about in the same manner.